

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things. Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY DEC. 6, 1863.

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CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Utah Treaty.

We clip the following from the Denver Commonwealth of the 18th ult.

The Santa Fe Gazette has a long article ridiculing Padre Gallegos for wanting a seat in Congress, he having served some sort of a notice upon Col. Perin that he shall make a contest. It has another long article sustaining the Governor and military authorities in refusing to establish martial law in the southern portion of the territory. (Perhaps to get a lick at Dr. Steck, Supt. of Indian Affairs in New Mexico,) it sadly misrepresents the result of the late treaty with the Utes, at Conejos. True it is, that the New Mexican bands of the great tribe were not present, and had neither part nor lot in the matter, but the Indians who did treat, did relinquish their title to all the territory which was asked of them, and the United States thereby acquired the most magnificent domain which has ever been made at one time by any treaty with the Indian tribes. So far, therefore, the treaty was a great success, and the commissioners rightfully pride themselves upon their achievement.

The reason we quote the article is, that we may be enabled to reply to that portion of it which refers to the Ute treaty. It is seldom that this journal has been charged with publishing articles with a malicious intent, and the Commonwealth has been most unfortunate in its charge this time, if it designed to place us in a false light before the public. If it did not intend to do thus it was much more unfortunate in displaying an unpardonable ignorance on a subject of so much importance, because of the many interests it involves.

This journal has for many years past advocated the policy which it was designed should be carried out by the Treaty under consideration. It has uniformly insisted that the reservation system was the only one by which the wild tribes could be managed, and that it was the duty of the government to adopt that system and carry it out to the letter. In the advocacy of this policy the Gazette has not only been consistent, but it has been zealous and will continue to be zealous until it shall have been accomplished.

If the result of the treaty was "sadly misrepresented" by us it would have been an easy matter for the Commonwealth to have shown to its readers in what the misrepresentation consisted. If it really believed we wished "to get a lick at Dr. Steck" it could have easily shown how we struck him by "sadly misrepresenting the result of the treaty." We stated the result of the Treaty as it was stated to us by one who was present during the whole time the negotiations were in progress, and we believe our informant to be truthful, and a perfectly reliable man. It is understood here, and the same was our understanding when the article commented upon by the Commonwealth was written, that the Treaty did not meet with the approbation of Dr. Steck, and that he merely acquiesced in it. The other commissioners agreed that they had been sent to negotiate a treaty and they did not wish return without having done something. The something that was done was stated in these columns, and so far as we have seen, our statement has not been controverted by any other professing to be more correct.

We epine that the "magnificent domain" spoken of by the Commonwealth exists exclusively in the imagination of the editor. But even if it were possessed of the averred magnificence and the titles to it had been acquired by the treaty it would be a useless acquisition and the Treaty would have been a failure. The acquisition would have been useless because the Indians reserved their right to roam over it at pleasure as they have done heretofore, and the Treaty would have been a failure because it made no provision for placing the Indians on a reservation and subjecting them to the rules and regulations of the reservation system. This is the objection we made to the Treaty, and we presume it is the objection that Dr. Steck had to it. We, however, do not speak here for the Doctor because we have never heard him express an opinion on the

subject. We repeat what we have heard through others.

If we have "sadly misrepresented" the Treaty as we are charged with having done we desire to know in what the misrepresentation consists and the Commonwealth being our accuser we will look to it for the information.

The Legislative Assembly.

On Monday next the Legislative Assembly will meet in this city. Every member will have a duty to perform during the session and his labors if properly attended to will not be light. In sixty days, the time prescribed by law for the session, all the legislation necessary for the Territory for one year will have to be done. The time is brief, and the work great if rightly executed, but with industry and a prudent disposition of time the work can be done and well done. If the members will address themselves to the legitimate business for which they were elected and decline to lend themselves to the promotion of individual interests or the gratification of individual personal revenge the road upon which they will travel will be a clear one and there will be no obstruction to their progress. But if they should undertake to become the vindicators or denouncers of persons they will encumber themselves with difficulties which will destroy their usefulness to the public and waste their time in wranglings and disputes which in reality can do no good for any person.

As a public journalist we shall give the Legislature all the assistance we can in the performance of its legitimate duties. We always co-operate with them in the advancement of the public welfare. In no instance have we disagreed with a legislator except when their conduct was such that silence on our part would have been criminal, and would have permitted a few designing men to have directed the Legislature for their own benefit and to the great detriment of the people at large. This as a faithful journalist we could not and would not avoid if we could. We owe a duty to the public as well as Legislators, and in all circumstances that duty shall be strictly performed, without fear, favor or affection.

With the present Assembly we expect to co-operate. We know of no element in it that would induce us to do otherwise. To the extent of our information the members are good men, men who will transact their legitimate business and give attention to no other.

The Speakership.

One of the first and highly important acts of the House of Representatives which will meet in Washington on Monday next will be the election of a Speaker. Importance is attached to this election because of the influence it exerts in determining the political complexion of the House and the cast it gives to the legislation of the Congress for which he is elected. The country, therefore, looks with anxiety to the organization of the House. Every political creed being represented in the candidates for the position, the strength of every party will be exhibited by the vote received by the respective candidates and the partisans of each will be enabled to determine what influence their party will be able to wield on the floor of the House and in the country at large.

Not belonging to that class of men who fear to express their opinions in politics least they should not be the same with those of the party most powerful, who wait to see which way the cat will jump before they can say they have a soul of their own, and then declare in favor of the stronger party protesting in the name of the gods that it was owing to their exertions that the success was achieved, we do not hesitate to declare that we are in favor of that sterling western man and true patriot Genl. F. P. Blair for the speakership. Genl. Blair is personally known to many in New Mexico, and as a statesman is well known throughout the United States. We need not, therefore explain in detail why he is our preference for the high honor. We admire the high stand he has taken in questions pertaining to the conduct of the war; we admire his gallantry as a soldier; we admire his accomplishments as a statesman, and we admire the patriotism which has marked his acts since the commencement of the rebellion.

We think we do not go too far in saying that the election of Genl. Blair to the speakership would give general satisfaction to the people of this part of the country.

Capt. A. F. Garrison Chief Com. of Sub. for this Department has returned from a visit to the Rio Abajo.

Express from the States.

We learn that the United States Express Company contemplate the extension of their line from Kansas City to Santa Fe. There can be little doubt but the experiment would prove a perfect success, if it were to be tried, because there is now a heavy express business between the two points at the present high rate of charges, and it would largely increase with a reduction of the tariff of charges. With the mail Company carrying Express packages should be a secondary consideration, yet it is said they make that branch of the business very profitable.

As things have been in the past the business between Kansas City and Santa Fe would have, in our opinion, supported an Express line well. The probabilities are that in the future it will do it better. Besides the patronage it will receive from the merchants in carrying fine and costly goods there will be no inconsiderable quantity of gold from the Arizona gold mines passing through here, and an Express company will have all the profit of that business.

Although it may appear like presumption in us to be advising a corporation of business men like the U. S. Express Company what they can do, and how they can invest their capital profitably we will make another suggestion here in this connection. A good round sum is paid for carrying the U. S. Mail between Kansas City and Santa Fe. Not only this, but there is an extensive travel between the two points. Every passenger that travels over the road pays one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the privilege of sitting in the coach while it runs the eight hundred miles, or fifteen and a half cents a mile. The charges on Express goods for the same distance are thirty-five cents per pound. With the facilities for doing business that the Express Company is possessed of, it could unite all these into one and conduct it in such a manner and at such rates as would make it more profitable than any part of their line in any other portion of the country.

OPENING.—R. Frank Green, who has for sometime been preparing to open a Restaurant on the plaza has completed his preparations, and on Tuesday the 1st inst had a "lay out" which was enjoyed greatly by his friends. The edibles and drinkables were the best that can be afforded in the market. When Frank and McDonald put hands to the best edibles in the market every person knows that something first rate is bound to come out of it.

We have no doubt the new establishment will be well patronized.

ARMS.—The three thousand stand of Arms which have been on the road for some time from the States for the Militia of this Territory arrived on Saturday last, and were stored in the Baptist church.

These are old Arms that were captured from the rebels at Vicksburg, but which are said to be in good repair.

The Arizona officers were well received in Albuquerque by the citizens. They remained there until Friday of this week, upon which day they were to have started on their journey to the far west.

Particular attention is directed to the new advertisements to-day.

A desperate encounter with Indians.

There is a portion of the following report, which has been furnished us for publication, which will attract the attention of the reader. We refer to the account given by Capt. Greene of the fight had by private Atkinson and Tompkins with four Indians. For daring, courage and success it is not excelled by any feat of the kind recorded in the history of all the Indian wars since the discovery of the continent. The intrepid party of seven who ventured so much under such circumstances are worthy of all commendation, and we have no doubt will meet with a just reward. To pursue Indians five days on one day's rations, and to supply themselves and animals with water from melted snow carried from the mountains, as is mentioned in the report, is an act deserving the highest praise.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT M'RAE, N. M.
November 17, 1863.

Colonel Edwin A. Rios,
Commanding District of
Fort Craig, N. M.

COLONEL.—I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant, between two and three o'clock P. M. word was received by me from my scouts stationed at the Rio Pumas—on the Rio Grande—that a party of Indians had crossed the river about two miles below that point, with several hundred sheep. I immediately mounted one

non-commissioned officer and six privates and started for the point it was reported the Indians had crossed at. On reaching the Middle Station—Rio Pumas—I learned that the mounted men at each of the stations—Cachilla, Cuchillo Negro, Pumas, and Animas, had gone in pursuit.

I started for the Indian trail and arrived it just at dark. The ground at first was sandy and the trail was quite plain. Coming to a hard and grassy flat we lost and found the trail a number of times. Finding that we were making no headway, I ordered a bronze until the moon should rise. We arose with the moon; but as it was in the last quarter, it only made darkness visible without furnishing any light. After finding and losing the trail several times, we unbribed our animals and let them feed until daylight, when we started on the trail. At about 10 o'clock A. M. we overtook Corporal Blanchard and his party from the First Station. At about 4 o'clock P. M. we overtook Sergeant Morrill and his party from the Middle Station. On coming up with Sergeant Morrill he informed me that he had returned from a point about twenty miles beyond, where some of his horses gave out and he was obliged to return for water. I questioned Sergeant Morrill in regard to the time the Indians crossed the river. He could not give me any definite information.

Thinking that this small lot of Indians and sheep might be a race of the Indians to get us all after them, and then cross at some other point with a large herd, I came to the conclusion that it would be better for me to camp for the night, and start for the river with my own party and those I had overtaken en route, and reorganize my videttes at the Stations. I knew, too, that if Sergeant Rhodes, Corporal Arguet, and their party who were on the trail of the Indians, in advance, could not overtake and capture there would be no call for any one else to try it. I arrived at Rio Pumas Station at 9 o'clock P. M. The inst. and at this point on the morning of the 5th, traveling altogether, about one hundred and fifty miles.

On the morning of the 12th inst. Sergeant Rhodes reported to me that he overtook the Indians on the 8th inst. about two hundred and twenty-five miles from the Rio Grande and twenty-five miles south-west from the place I overtook the Indians with sheep some months since—at the "Animas Mountains." The men and animals had been without water for four days. The men packed snow from the surrounding mountains in their blankets, to their animals. The men took only one day's rations with them. It was their fifth day out when they discovered the Indians, and sheep—of course, men and animals were nearly exhausted. On discovering Indians in the distance, two men, privates Atkinson and Tompkins, who were mounted on mules, took the advance—the balance of the party were mounted on horses, and were not able to keep up. Atkinson and Tompkins came up within four hundred and fifty yards of the Indians—six in number—and delivered their fire, which dropped one of the enemy, but he raised and ran up a ravine and was soon no more. After the first fire the men advanced to within thirty yards of them, and commenced firing a second time. Four Indians left the sheep and advanced upon the two men. Two of them were wounded and they left. Two still advanced and one of them was instantly killed, by two pistol shots. The other Indian attempted to shoot and ran, at the same time Atkinson struck him with his musket—having expended all his pistol shots. The blow had the effect of knocking the bow and arrow, which was aimed at him, from the Indian's hand, the Indian then ran with the balance. The men were too much exhausted to pursue them. Atkinson was wounded in the forehead just above the left eye—the point of the arrow coming in contact with the skull had glanced outward, making a slight wound. The fight lasted but a minute and a half, the two men whipping the Indians before the balance of the party could reach them, although they made every exertion to force their exhausted animals upon the battle ground. After the fight the party started in return with about one hundred and fifty sheep. The sheep were weary and it was slow, tedious work to get them along. Twenty miles from the river the men were obliged to abandon them and come in for water. I sent a fresh party out which came into this point with them on the 14th inst. Twenty sheep have been picked up by my scouts along the Rio Grande making altogether about one hundred and seventy captured, one scalp taken, and four Indians wounded. I think the Indians had no more than three hundred sheep when they crossed the Rio Grande. Those not captured from the Indians have been killed and abandoned by them.

Too much credit cannot be given this little party of brave and persevering men, who, with one day's rations, followed the trail of the Indians for five days, without any water but snow melted in their canteens, leading their jaded animals through cañons, up and down rugged mountains, and all this without any hope of reward further than the true soldier's price. "They did their whole duty." Corporal Arguet, one of the party, you will recollect was in command of a party of three men that followed ten or twelve Indians some seventy-five miles into the mountains and seized their cattle from them. Such a man deserves a commission, and if it were in my power, I would give him mine. The names and rank of the balance of the party are, Sergeant Henry C. Rhodes, and privates Daniel D. Tompkins, William C.

Atkinson, and William Sockhart.
I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your
ob't servant.

(Signed) W. A. GREENE,
Capt. 1st Infantry, Cal. Vols.
Command'g Fort M'RAE, N. M.
Head Quarters Dept. New Mexico,
Santa Fe, N. M. Nov. 26, 1863.

Official:
CIRCE H. D'FORREST,
Aid-de-Camp.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Main, N. M. Sept. 29, 1863.

Hon. Jos. J. LEON,
Governor, of N. M.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I beg leave to submit for your decision the following:

In the Spring of 1862, this Territory was invaded by the Texans, and during that time many of our citizens and merchants were driven from their homes and their property was destroyed. These persons in rendering their statements of claims for the year 1862, have included in the same the amount of their losses, the amount of losses sustained by them during the Texas invasion.

I have required of these persons, to make a statement under oath of the particular amounts lost by them in this manner.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
(Signed) VINCENT ST. VINAIN,
Assessor for New Mexico.

OFFICIAL,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Oct. 17, 1863.

Sir:—I hereby certify that you have been duly sworn in as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of New Mexico, and that you are authorized to collect the same.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) EDWARD McPHERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

VINCENT ST. VINAIN, Esq.,
Assessor, Internal Revenue,
Main, New Mexico,
No. 25 St.

LOST.

At Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on or about the 17th day of November 1863 a lot of the Assessor's Treasurer of New Mexico, No. 25 St. was lost. It contained a number of papers, and a small amount of money. The Assessor of New Mexico, and the Assessor of the Territory of New Mexico, are authorized to issue a warrant for the recovery of the same.

A. J. PORTER,
Clerk of the Assessor's Office, Fort Sumner.

No. 25 St.

R. H. TOMPKINS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SANTA FE, N. M.

Private and prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of the profession that may be entrusted to him.

No. 25 St.

SWEET CIDER FOR CHRISTMAS.

The public are respectfully informed that they can obtain good sweet cider at the house on the Plaza formerly occupied by John & Baker, Tailors. It was made from the orchard of the late John & Baker, and was of the pure juice of the apple.

Price—Two dollars per gallon. GREGORIO DE VERA.

No. 25 St.

LEAVENWORTH & FORT LARNED

STAGE LINE.

HAWKS AND TERRY, PROPRIETORS.

This stage line is now running through from Leavenworth to Fort Larned (200 miles) daily, with good stages and drivers, and is open to the public.

The stages are of the best material, and are supplied with the best of food and a charge of not over fifty cents.

AT LEAVENWORTH

The coaches connect with ST. LOUIS and TEXAS, without deviation, for all points in the West.

THE LINE

Is under the supervision of two experienced in the business, and the proprietors guarantee to their patrons satisfaction in every particular.

No. 25 St.

HAWKS & TERRY, Proprietors.

No. 25 St.

LIBRARY & SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

LIBRARY OF CHOICE NOVELS.

The Novels (monthly) 25 cents per No.

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